

Fair and colder Saturday; Sunday, fair, with slowly rising temperature; strong west winds, diminishing.

Full Report on Page 12

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1916

CIRCULATION
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ORSOVA FALLS AS MACKENSEN FORCES DANUBE

Two Great German Armies Sweeping on Bucharest

ALT IS REACHED BY FALKENHAYN

Russo-Rumanians Strike in Dobrudja and Capture Five Towns

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Nov. 24.—Virtually the whole of Western Wallachia, with its 16,000 square miles, has fallen before the victorious sweep of Falkenhayn's army. At the same time Mackensen has crossed the Danube from Bulgaria and the march on Bucharest has begun.

The German troops to-day captured Orsova, the Hungarian stronghold, near the Iron Gates of the Danube, and Turnu Severin, a big shipbuilding centre a few miles to the southeast.

The fate of the troops who were holding this last grip on their western lands is not known to-night. Apparently the two cities were evacuated and the Rumanians retreated south. Dispatches from the front say that comparatively small forces remained in this region. Berlin and Vienna make no claim of prisoners.

Falkenhayn Reaches Alt

Falkenhayn's troops continued their swift drive eastward from Craiova and by nightfall had crossed the Wallachian plain as far as the Alt River, an advance in two days of about thirty-five miles.

Along the entire Danube line, south and southwest of Bucharest, savage fighting is now going on, with Mackensen having the advantage. The peril to the capital, seen from afar for weeks, has suddenly become acute. All bridges across the Danube have been destroyed, according to a Rome dispatch to the Wireless Press to-night.

Meanwhile the Russo-Rumanian forces in the Dobrudja are making desperate efforts to turn Mackensen from his Bucharest drive. With a belated show of strength these troops smashed forward to-day along the whole front, overpowered five villages, and did not come to a halt until they had reached a line less than fifteen miles north of Constantza and the railroad to Cornavoda.

Mackensen Given Biggest Task

Falkenhayn has about completed the carrying out of Hindenburg's plans for the latter's first big coup as chief of staff. Henceforth Mackensen must play the more important role in the Rumanian campaign. It is evident that Hindenburg has entrusted his most skillful field marshal with the task of making the dash on Bucharest, while Falkenhayn and his staff hold in check the reinforced Russian and Rumanian units from the north and west.

The successful attempts of the Teutonic forces along the Danube to land on Rumanian soil to-day undoubtedly represent the initial step in Mackensen's campaign against Bucharest. To-day's battle at Zimnicea, on the Danube, some sixty miles southwest of the capital, indicates that the movement will be extended from that point as a base. A railroad runs north from Zimnicea.

By all odds the most important effect of the capture of Orsova and Turnu Severin is the assistance it gives to Mackensen in his Bucharest drive.

Open Danube as Supply Line

The opening of the German communications along the Danube will permit of the reinforcing of his army of invasion and at one stroke removes all danger of flank attack against his troops. At the same time the continued pressure of Falkenhayn's forces on the Rumanians to the west of Bucharest is daily making Mackensen's task simpler and opening up possibilities for a decisive victory.

Falkenhayn's victory has been substantially decided. Mackensen's projected offensive may bring the decision that his fellow commander was unable to achieve.

Despite the unwavering advance of Falkenhayn's army on Wallachia simultaneously, with the forward thrust of Sakharoff's troops in the Dobrudja, a battle may develop on the plains that will prove another Marne to the Teutons.

Everything favors the Germanic forces, observers are free to admit, but with Russia putting her whole heart into the effort to pull her ally through the crisis, hope has not yet been abandoned.

Rumanians Are Making Stand Behind the Alt

Berlin, Nov. 24 (by wireless via Sayville).—General von Falkenhayn's troops are following in close touch the defeated Rumanians, who continue to fall back to positions along the Aluta (Alt) River.

This stream constitutes a really formidable military obstacle. The swift mountain torrent in the upper reaches

CALLS PEACE TALK TRICK OF GERMANS

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Nov. 24.—Referring to articles advocating peace which appeared in New York papers this week, Lord Robert Cecil said to The Tribune to-day:

"It is only another German peace trick. So long as the Germans continue the Belgian slave raids and the sinking of hospital ships there can't be any thought of peace."

This feeling in London was intensified to-day by the report that 200 women textile workers had been deported from Ghent by the Germans and by the sinking of a second hospital ship, the Braemar Castle.

SCHIFF URGES U.S. PEACE MOVE NOW

Tells Taft League Not to Delay Action Until War's End

Pledges of good will toward the movement for compulsory arbitration of international disputes were received from high officials of Great Britain, Germany and France last night at a dinner in the Hotel Astor of the League to Enforce Peace. William H. Taft, president of the league, presided and expounded the purpose and hope of the organization.

He was followed by United States Senator William J. Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and Jacob H. Schiff, both of whom took a somewhat more pessimistic view of the league's possibilities than did their predecessor, pointing out certain difficulties which had occurred to them.

Schiff Wants Action Now

Mr. Schiff questioned the "hands off" policy of the league regarding the present conflict.

"Is it in reality," he asked, "the intention to sit still and await the moment when, of the powers now facing each other, one side or the other shall have become completely exhausted and vanquished, brought to its knees and compelled into acceptance of whatever terms the victors may deem well to grant, before the proposed League to Enforce Peace shall, through America's initiative, be brought into existence?"

"Can it for a moment be imagined that a peace entered into as just outlined can have real permanency and that a league to enforce peace, however powerful, could, in the long run, be able to maintain a peace thus concluded?"

Holding aloof from the European war, the league would jeopardize the utility of its movement, Mr. Schiff declared. It would mean waiting until European peace terms had been settled, he said, or continuing "in the dark with the hope and expectation that before long effective measures shall be taken to bring together the warring nations."

"It has recently been said by a leading London daily," he continued, "that America has become the trustee of the interests of humanity. This is a truism in which we ourselves thoroughly believe, and, if this be so, it is not high time that as a good trustee, America take counsel and initiative steps which shall indeed result in the protection of the interests of humanity which Providence has, for the time being, placed into our guardianship?"

War's End Indefinite

"This conflict, as the situation has shaped itself, is not likely to end very soon, and will continue until some powerful factor—withstanding the discouragement this may at first receive—step between them and impasse, and persist until both sides name terms upon which peace may be discussed, so that gradually a basis for negotiations may thus be evolved."

"Although tentatively favoring the proposal," said Senator Stone, "my vision is not clear respecting it. I want peace, but also, even more than peace, I want national honor and security."

Senator Stone's most serious misgivings concerned the "non-justiciable" questions which, according to the plan of the league, are to be settled by the international councils of conciliation.

From Mr. Taft's speech it was gathered that the reviving of international law would be sufficiently complete to make clear what questions could be settled under it by the world court and what would have to be referred to the councils of conciliation.

"But," asked Senator Stone, "what are the non-justiciable questions? What is the line to be drawn? I confess myself somewhat confused. How far from what extent nations might agree to release control over non-justiciable questions by submitting them even to a

Continued on page 3, column 6

PAN-GERMAN WINS IN REICHSTAG ELECTION

Defeat of Socialist Marks First Breach in Truce

Berlin, Nov. 24 (by wireless to Sayville).—In an election for a member of the Reichstag held at Osnabrück, Saxony, Dr. Wildgrube, the Conservative candidate, was elected over the candidate of the extreme left wing of the Socialists. The election was noteworthy as being the first breach in the truce between the political parties arranged for the period of the war.

The Socialists, who nearly won the seat in 1912, warmly contested the present election, chiefly because of the fact that Dr. Wildgrube is a pronounced pan-German. It is significant that Dr. Wildgrube increased considerably the Conservative majority of 1912.

U.S. CONTROL OF FOOD URGED TO CUT WASTE

Cabinet Members Discuss Modified Dictator Plan

WILSON AND AIDS OPPOSE EMBARGO

System Less Radical than Germany's Is Proposed as Least Burdensome

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 24.—The question of instituting in America some form of food regulation and conservation, not so rigorous as the food dictatorship of Germany, but a radical departure from the present practices of food distribution, is being seriously considered by members of the President's Cabinet as a solution of the cost-of-living problem.

Realizing the difficulty of inaugurating such a step, the President's advisers are carefully considering the various phases of the situation, as well as how best to bring about some curtailment of waste and loss of food without inflicting restrictions on the public any more burdensome than need be.

"When the problem is considered," said a member of the Cabinet to The Tribune correspondent to-day, "it will be realized that it is a step which would cause far less harm than an embargo, and would result in permanent good. It would eliminate the waste for which this country has been notorious for years."

System Would Aid Here

"A rigorous food dictatorship system in Germany has accomplished wonders in food conservation and distribution in a country which has never been accused of wastefulness in its handling of foodstuffs. Surely a modified system in this country, where waste has almost reached the point of scandal, would aid materially in solving our cost-of-living problem."

"Every time I go to New York, or, in fact, to the first class hotels in any large American city, I am shocked by the waste and the 'cost of high living.' It may be because I have been studying this problem for some time, but some system of government regulation and conservation of foodstuffs would accomplish wonders, in my opinion, if applied there. Enough food is being wasted every day to cut the cost of living tremendously if it were wisely and sparingly used."

Consideration of this question has not reached the point of discussing what agencies would be used in imposing this food regulation. The whole subject of food control is now being put forward as the lesser of the two evils—embargo or regulation.

Opposed to Embargo

Despite reports to the contrary, the President and most of his Cabinet are absolutely opposed, economically, to the idea of an embargo. In addition to the fact that they do not think an embargo would be wise, they realize that it would be almost impossible to get such legislation through Congress.

"One of the first effects of an embargo on foodstuffs," said the same Cabinet member, "would be a curtailment in the acreage of every crop to which the embargo applied. The farmer would be justified in saying that if an embargo were laid, the government would have to guarantee him a certain price for his crop or he would not plant and work it."

"So that even an embargo, if we should be forced to take that extreme measure, would force the government into a form of food regulation. It would have to take a hand in holding up prices for the farmers or use compulsion in getting the proper acreage planted. Either seems to me to be open to more serious objections than a plan of government regulation of food distribution and consumption."

"The diplomatic difficulties of an embargo are also serious. Even if we should take such action for entirely internal reasons, the effect, of course, would be to injure the Allies, and it would be very difficult to persuade them that our action was not taken deliberately for injuring them. This is especially true in view of some of the advocates of an embargo, and the reasons they urge—such as retaliation for the blockade."

Discussion Purely Academic

"Discussion of an embargo, however, is purely academic. It would be almost impossible to put such a measure through Congress. From Philadelphia to the Gulf of Mexico and from Philadelphia to the Pacific Coast there is scarcely a Congressman who would vote for an embargo, save in a few city districts and in a few heavily German communities, where the desire would be not for an embargo per se, but to hurt the Allies."

It may be decided that it would be better to suggest some form of food regulation and conservation to the various states, or possibly even to smaller political units, than for the Federal government to undertake the problem. This is one of the points which will be studied. Unless the Federal government should take over the work, its function would consist merely of outlining and recommending a plan to the states or communities whereby the loss and waste in the handling of foodstuffs would be reduced, if not eliminated.

Under this plan, for instance, New York City might appoint its own 'food dictator' or food controlling commission, which would work out New York's own particular food problems, in harmony with a general scheme outlined

HARRIMAN GEM THIEF BLAMES DEBT FOR ACT

Diamond Traced to 5th Ave. Betrays \$1,750 Vault Custodian

COST OF LIVING TOO HIGH, HIS PLEA

Brothers in \$65,000 Larceny Not Employes of Harriman Bank

Arthur and Orville Daggett, the brothers charged with the theft of Mrs. E. H. Harriman's \$65,000 diamond and ruby necklace, made complete confessions to District Attorney Swann yesterday afternoon of the roles they had played in the mystery. They told of how they had gained possession of the precious stones, of how the large diamond and the larger ruby had been peddled through the saloons and pawnshops of lower Manhattan, and finally sold for a trifle, and of the motives that had led to the theft.

It is such a story as Emile Gaboriau would have loved to have given to M. Lecocq to untangle. It reveals the play of passions that govern the lives of many men—the fear of debt, love for home and family, and ambition for good living.

Daggett's Story Doubtful

Arthur Daggett's assertion that he found the necklace and its tri-toned pendant in a booth in the vault at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is the one part of his confession that is sneered at by the police.

They believe that Arthur Daggett took the gems from Mrs. Harriman's private vault. But how he did it, when and under what circumstances will probably remain a secret for days to come. The feat itself—that of looting a safe deposit vault—marks a new era in the history of New York criminal practice.

Neither brother is employed by the Harriman National Bank, as was stated in yesterday's Tribune. The officials of this bank have never heard of the men.

The three stones which composed the pendant of Mrs. Harriman's necklace, and which gave it its great value, have all been found by the police. The most valuable one of all, the \$40,000 ruby that is known to jewellers throughout the country, was discovered in an old tobacco sack which had been dropped into the pocket of a pair of Arthur Daggett's trousers. They and the gem they had been hanging in the kitchen of his Larchmont home.

Ruby Peddled in Barroom

The second ruby was first offered for sale by Orville in a barroom, but was finally disposed of by a clerk who worked as a fellow employee with him in the International Mercantile Marine's office. Its value is about \$15,000, but Orville Daggett got only \$450 for it, he asserts.

The third stone of the \$65,000 trio, a flawless diamond worth \$10,000 and weighing 7.74 carats, is to-day in the safe of a Fifth Avenue jeweller. It was sold by Arthur Daggett to Max Manne, a jeweller of 208 West Street, who is under arrest charged with receiving stolen goods. For it Manne paid \$500. Before it reached the Fifth Avenue shop it passed through the hands of at least six other dealers. At each step in its journey it increased in value. Each new seller cleared between \$250 and \$500 on it.

Arthur Daggett, up until the time of his arrest last Thursday, was the custodian of the safe deposit vaults in the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, at Forty-first Street and Fifth Avenue. He is tall, gray-haired, an exact type of man one would expect to be employed by a Fifth Avenue bank to guard the secrets of its millionaire clients. His salary was \$1,750 a year, and with his wife and two children he has been living in a cosy bungalow at Larchmont.

Escorted Necklace to Vault

To the deposit vault over which Daggett watched, Mrs. Harriman came on May 24 to lock up her \$65,000 necklace for the summer. She was escorted to her private vault by Daggett (suave and businesslike), who stood respectfully aside while she deposited her gems. It was his custom that at the moment Mrs. Harriman arranged her treasures inside the vault, to step obligingly forward and close the door for her.

This is what he did—ostensibly, at least—on May 24. But the police believe he only went through the mo-

Continued on page 3, column 4

WHERE TO SEND MESSAGES TO 7TH

Messages for members of the 7th Regiment, now on its way home from the border, may be sent care of F. B. Peyton, agent of the Southern Railway at Charlottesville, provided they reach there before 7:45 a. m. to-morrow.

Based on the Queen & Crescent Route's announcement that it would deliver the train to the Southern Railway at Chattanooga, Tenn., at 2 p. m. to-day, the Southern Railway announces the following time schedule for the soldiers:

TO-DAY

Birmingham, Ala., Queen & Crescent Route . . . 9 a. m.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Southern Railway . . . 2 p. m.
Knoxville, Tenn., . . . 5:30 p. m.

TO-MORROW

Roanoke, Va., . . . 3:30 a. m.
Lynchburg, Va., . . . 5 a. m.
Charlottesville, Va., Norfolk & Western R.R. 7:45 a. m.
Washington, D.C., . . . 11 a. m.
New York (Jersey City) Pennsylvania R.R. 5 p. m.
The 7th will arrive in this city at the 23d Street Pennsylvania Ferry.

SEARCH FOR LAND SEEN BY PEARY, STEFANSSON PLAN

Explorer Writes Admiral That Doubts Raised Are Not Convincing

Washington, Nov. 24.—A letter came to Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary here to-night from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who for three years has been in the far North at the head of his Canadian Arctic expedition. It had been on the way from near Hay Point, Victoria Island, since December 17, 1915, and part of it was written more than two months before. It says:

October 7, 1915.

"Next spring we will have a better outfit of men and dogs than before, and may therefore do somewhat better. I expect to go first to our new land near where we struck it (77 degrees north and 118 degrees west), and then it will depend on the trend of the coast whether we follow it or take a more westerly course. I should like to reach 80 degrees north and 145 degrees west, if convenient."

"I hope then to come east, far enough north to have a look for your Crocker Land. From the account of McMillan's trip I don't see that he has shown its absence. McClintock in 1853 was within some twenty miles of the new land we have found and did not see it. I have lived a large part of the winter at Cape Parry without seeing Banks Island more than once, though the weather was often apparently clear."

"December 17, 1915.

"At the present writing my chief worry is the dogs' sickness. We already have lost several dogs, and as the thing is clearly contagious there is no telling where it will end."

"We are some four hundred miles (as we have to travel) from 78 degrees north and 118 degrees west, where our real work begins, and if we are short of dogs four hundred miles is a long way to haul dog and man feed. Of course, we can still use our rifles, but the value to us of our penmanship will be much cut down."

LAD, 19, HOLDER OF DYE SECRETS, IS ARRESTED

Receives Salary of \$10,000—Is Accused by Employers

Henry Clay Arbuckle, nineteen years old, who reports from Milwaukee says, receives a salary of \$10,000 a year as a dye expert, was arrested here last night at the request of the Milwaukee police. Arbuckle, who is connected with the Milwaukee Novelty Company, was found at the Knickerbocker Hotel. His firm wants him to explain what became of \$8,000 worth of platinum which disappeared when he left for New York.

The lad receives his large salary, it is said, because he is the possessor of a secret German dye process. He told the police that he was one-third owner of the company and left in search of some rare chemicals needed in the process. In his room at 222 Madison street, on May 24, he was found with a gold chloride, a 24-karat gold plate and three platinum dishes.

British Charge Germans
Left Crew of 37 to Die

London, Nov. 24.—The sinking of four vessels and the probable loss of another were reported to-day. The British Admiralty announced that the British steamer Rappahannock, long overdue in England from Halifax, had been given up as lost. As nothing has been heard of the crew of thirty-seven men, the Admiralty suspects that they were forced to take to the boats under hard weather conditions.

"The German pledge not to sink vessels without saving human lives," concludes the statement, "has thus once more been disregarded, and another of their submarines has been guilty of constructive murder on the high seas."

The other vessels reported lost to-day were the British steamers Ernston, 3,000 tons, and Brierton, 3,255 tons; the Dutch steamer Helene, 1,798 tons; and the Swedish steamer Arthur, 1,350 tons. The officers and crews of all the vessels were landed.

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MEXICO TREATY SIGNED, U.S. TO RECALL TROOPS

Villa Forces Encamped Outside Chihuahua City

Bandit Troops Ready to Renew Attack on Capital City— Column of Rebels Reported Moving on Durango and Juarez

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Nov. 24.—Following another attack on Chihuahua City that lasted from early morning until 9 o'clock, with only one lapse, Francisco Villa and his bandit troops are now encamped just outside the city, ready to spring upon it again at a moment's notice. This was announced late to-night by Carranza officials.

Juarez may receive Villa's next blow. A column of fifteen hundred of his troops, not engaged in the Chihuahua City attack, to-day was reported near Durango City. There a battle has been in progress in which General Calisto Contreras was reported killed in advances received by United States military headquarters in El Paso to-night.

Villa renewed his attack on Chihuahua City at 9 o'clock this morning.

Unlike yesterday's attack, delivered from the south and west, the bandit chieftain to-day attacked from the east. A semi-official dispatch received at 6 o'clock to-night from Chihuahua City by General Francisco Gonzales, Juarez commandant, said the day's fighting had been disastrous for Villa, and his command had been defeated with extremely heavy losses.

Unofficial estimates place Villa's losses at 1,100 dead, wounded and prisoners, and the Carranza losses at 180 slain, 235 wounded and 35 missing.

General Trevino Wounded

Among the wounded is General Jacinto B. Trevino, commander in chief in Chihuahua. Among the dead is General José Gandara, infantry commander in the city's trenches. Chief of the rebels slain was Julio Acosta, one of Villa's "generals."

To-night, while Chihuahua City dispatches told of joyous crowds thronging the streets celebrating the victory of the government forces, they also told of corpses lying in the gutters and of piles of dead in front of the trenches, where the bandits faced the stiffest machine gun fire they had ever encountered.

In attacking from the east to-day the Villistas penetrated the first line trenches, reached the second line, and there were turned back. They were unable to organize the captured position because of lack of trenching tools or machine guns.

The guns on the Santa Rosa hill, changing their zone of fire, pounded

Continued on page 2, column 2

LANSING DENIES CRISIS ON U-BOATS

Charges Rumors of German Plans Are Inspired on This Side

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 24.—The charge that recent press reports from Berlin of an approaching crisis with the United States over submarine warfare were inspired in this country was made by Secretary Lansing in a public statement to-day. He denied at the same time that the State Department had any more reason for uneasiness over the situation than it had had for the last three weeks.

"I don't know the origin of these rumors in regard to the submarine situation," said Mr. Lansing, "but I have an impression that they are being created in this country."

While the Secretary would not particularize, it was inferred that he believed the rumors were inspired either to affect the stock market or by persons interested in provoking a crisis in relations with Germany.

One of the Berlin reports to which Mr. Lansing referred said another crisis over submarine warfare was expected. State Department officials admitted yesterday that it was "usual" for the German censor to pass a report of that kind. Mr. Lansing believes that the dispatch does not represent German official opinion.

The Secretary indicated, also, that alarming reports in the American press were from the same sources.

Mr. Lansing's statement and his insistence that this government had no new cause for concern over the situation followed a meeting of the Cabinet in which relations with Germany are understood to have been discussed. Until to-day many Administration officials had expressed freely their fear that Germany was returning to ruthless submarine warfare. To-day, however, it was evident that strenuous efforts were being made to create a contrary impression.

It was said authoritatively that, in any event, the United States would address no more notes or demands to Germany. The German government is presumed to have a clear understanding of the American attitude, and will be expected to make whatever amendments the situation requires without prompting from Washington.

It was declared, also, that the reason for withholding the evidence in the Marina case was to see first what explanation of the attack the German government would make.

"We are not going to show our hand until we see what cards Germany is going to play," an official declared.

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Pershing to Quit in 40 Days Unless New Raids Occur

RIGHT TO PURSUE BANDITS GRANTED

American Troops Not to Leave Mexico if Further Raids Occur

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Atlantic City, Nov. 24.—After twelve weeks of discussion, disagreement and delay, the Mexican-American joint commission has reached an agreement regarding the military control of the line dividing the two countries. With great ceremony the agreement was signed and sealed by the representatives of the two governments this afternoon.

The protocol provides for the withdrawal of General Pershing's column within forty days, unless new bandit raids occur in that time. In that case United States troops are to have the right to pursue and disperse bandit forces.

The United States gains the right to pursue into Mexico bandit forces which cross the border.

Commissioner Alberto J. Pani left to-night for Queretaro, Mexico, to present the agreement to First Chief Carranza. Franklin K. Lane, of the American side, departed for Washington to submit the document to President Wilson.

The President recently approved a draft of the protocol. Ratification of the agreement by the United States government therefore is assured. What Carranza's attitude will be is not known.

Provisions of Protocol

The protocol signed to-day provides:

First—For the withdrawal from Mexico of the United States troops under Pershing within forty days after the ratification of the agreement, unless new raids occur in the territory adjacent to that occupied by the American forces.

Second—Withdrawal of the American troops to be deferred in case new raids occur until the raiders shall have been dispersed by the American forces alone or in conjunction with the Mexican troops.

Third—Occupation by the troops of the de facto government of the territory evacuated by the American forces.

Fourth—Protection of the respective frontiers by the armies of the United States and Mexico, each acting independently unless cooperation is found necessary, in which case it shall be effected.

Fifth—Abandonment of the Mexican proposal for a neutral zone between the two countries, but provision for the subsequent adoption of such a plan by the American and Mexican commanders at points where such a measure may be found necessary.